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**REMARKS**

Attached for your information is the final copy of the RAC Report on Income Generation for poor majority. Suggest you keep as a reference we will be asked to comment on it and links with our portfolio in the near future.

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May 10, 1987

## REPORT OF PANEL ON INCOME GENERATION FOR POOR MAJORITY

This report follows up and amplifies on the one submitted from this Panel to the March meeting of the Research Advisory Committee.\* The following conclusions reflect discussions at the Panel's meeting on April 27 and the RAC meeting on May 7, 1987.

(1) *Income generation for the poor majority appears likely to play an ever-greater role in planning, justifying and evaluating AID efforts.* If the focus on income generation in AID's current Blueprint for Development and in its subsequent strategy statements is to be more than a repackaging of current programs, rather representing a redefined objective being given priority status, this will have substantial implications for AID's assistance program and also for its knowledge needs.

(2) Discussion at the April meeting reinforced the conclusion from our previous meeting that *this area is not as well understood or as well integrated conceptually and theoretically* as are other areas of AID activity. While the objective of "increasing income streams" appears quite concrete, its measurement is in fact not easy. Moreover, complex factors like sustainability, ecological impact and social benefit need to be taken into account. Even when income gains can be clearly identified, it is not always clear to what they should be attributed, so that we know how they can best be accelerated, extended and continued. The links between macro and micro levels (and all intervening levels) are not well understood.

(3) The fact that this priority concern is the most *interdependent* of the focuses in AID's Blueprint for Development, i.e., the most interdependent with the other four focuses -- reducing hunger, health deficiencies, illiteracy and lack of education, and unmanageable population pressures --

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\*Panel members Norman Uphoff (chairman) and G. Edward Schuh met on April 27 in Washington with Chris Russell, Agency Director for Human Resources, and AID staff from S&T (RD and AGR), PPC (PDPR), and the three Regional Bureaus, with representation also from BIFAD.

adds to the difficulties in planning and evaluation, but it also offers significant opportunities. In the past, this category or outcome of "increased income" has often been an "umbrella" concept. Now, to expand upon this metaphor, we need to know more about the "mechanism" (or "mechanisms") that control this "umbrella" -- what raises or lowers it and determines how widely it spreads?

(4) AID has been working since its inception to promote income generation for the poor, so these tasks and difficulties are not unfamiliar. The priority presently assigned to their successful remediation is welcome, and AID has considerable accumulated experience and knowledge to build on. The Panel considered the rededication of Agency efforts in this direction appropriate, in part because it moves away from two assumptions no longer acceptable as major rationale for donor and LDC government efforts: (a) that success in production will largely take care of problems of poverty, and (b) that world-wide food shortages represent the overriding threat to LDC populations. More complex and sophisticated strategies are needed. While the theoretical and empirical bases for action on income generation are not as complete as desirable, there is adequate basis for proceeding and for improving the knowledge base in light of accumulating research and experience.

(5) While recognizing that the chief cause of hunger is poverty rather than inadequate total supplies of food, there are multiple and strong links between development in the agricultural sector and real income generation for the poor. Increased food supply is one of the most important determinants of food availability for the poor, who are always "the last in line" and who benefit from lowered prices due to productivity gains. In most LDCs, agriculture will be the main source of economic growth and of increased income opportunities for the poor. So there should be no conflict between efforts to improve incomes for the poor and to raise agricultural productivity. The question, subject to research and policy guidance, is how best to develop agriculture with maximum real income benefit for the poor.

(6) The main contribution which the Panel can make to AID's efforts at this stage is to emphasize the importance of having a household focus in its projects and policies. Most projects and policies have focused on enterprises, farms or firms as production units which produce income streams, rather than on households which produce, earn and receive income streams.

To increase income for the poor majority, one needs to look at the capabilities and strategies of household units. It is the limited resources and the low productivity of resources in poor households that must be dealt with as well as the limited opportunities these households face. Because so many poor households do not own land or depend on non-agricultural sources of income,\* strategies for the agricultural sector, no matter how important this may be for overall development, will bypass many of the poor unless an employment-productivity orientation takes precedence over a simple investment-production way of thinking. Moreover, most of the investments which raise labor productivity take place in the household, including those that improve nutrition and health and further educational attainment.

(7) The focus of a household-oriented strategy would be on *assisting households with limited or minimal resources to establish, maintain and expand income streams* rather than on creating "jobs" in the conventional sense. Income streams should be judged in terms of their sustainability over time, the efficiency with which they are created, their compatibility with environmental conditions, and their net contribution to well-being. AID should avoid seeking "hot-house" achievements attained at high economic, ecological, or human cost. (For example, although labor migration can be a beneficial means of raising incomes, where this undermines the household as a socio-economic unit, its value becomes questionable.)

(8) One can raise household productivity and the productivity of the labor power in it by various means: by improving (a) access to land, both to private and common property; (b) access to other natural resources, e.g. giving "tree tenure"; (c) access to capital, such as through savings and credit programs; (d) access to education for greater skills and status; (e) access to health and nutrition through a variety of means; (f) access to new energy sources to make labor power more productive; (g) access to improved household technologies, e.g. for food processing; and (h) access to public services of many kinds. (i) Access to employment is of course central to increasing incomes. It will be affected by information on job opportunities,

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\* Research done at Michigan State University for USAID has found the majority of household income for the smallest landholding category coming from non-farm sources in various countries (88% in Thailand, 74% in South Korea, 70% in Taiwan, 57% in Northern Nigeria, 50% in Sierra Leone). For non-landholding households, of course, the share would be usually greater.

by means for geographic mobility, by facilities available in unfamiliar locations, by legal rights and protection, etc. AID's many concerns under the rubric of institutional and human resource development are crucial for income generation for the poor majority. Such a strategy present a major role for the private sector, represented by the household itself as well as by private enterprises of all sizes, though there will be a considerable role also for the public sector, requiring greater efficiency and accessibility.

(9) A "household perspective" does not necessarily call for special "household projects," though projects could be designed with special income focus and purpose. Accepting the perspective would affect the way in which practically all existing and future projects are conceived and carried out, building household needs, capacities and productivities into all projects to the extent possible. Likewise, this perspective does not necessarily require a whole new research program or agenda. It does require some recasting, however, of the way AID thinks about and goes about supporting "research." AID should address the linked requirements of (a) knowledge generation, (b) knowledge consolidation, and (c) knowledge utilization. Some needed knowledge remains to be generated, to be sure, but much is already known that has not been consolidated or applied in AID's policies and projects. The main research investments for income generation need to be in (b) and (c), to contribute best to the Agency's programming process and strategy.

(10) With regard to income generation, it is particularly important to differentiate the outcomes of research. Not all research leads to (a) products, such as high-yielding cereal varieties or vaccines against disease. Some leads to (b) findings that can guide policies, programs and projects, such as the fact now established that poor households with appropriate policies and institutional supports are as "creditworthy" as richer ones, as able and willing to repay loans for productive purposes. Still other research contributes to (c) concepts that guide action to make resource uses more beneficial. Research establishing the extent and variety of "female-headed households," apart from the data it provided, helped to reorient AID anti-poverty efforts, for example, just as elucidating the potential and limits of "common property resources" and the contrast between "renewable" and "non-renewable" resources has improved its approach to natural resource management. Increasing income streams for the poor will involve all three kinds of payoffs from research -- products, findings, and concepts -- but relatively more of the latter two than will an Agency objective like reducing hunger.

Two additional kinds of research suggested by the Panel concern "process" technologies, which improve the efficiency of production apart from yielding new products, and "institutional" technologies, which create collective capabilities for action. Both of these are also relevant for income generation efforts.

The Panel was asked to respond to five questions concerning research needs and priorities with regard to increasing income for the poor majority. These will be addressed in turn.

(11) The first question was *the extent to which progress in increasing income for the poor majority depends on research*. For the various reasons presented above, this area is highly dependent on knowledge generation-consolidation-utilization. To use the distinction in the preceding paragraph (10), some "products" will promote income generation, but more important will be a better knowledge base including findings and concepts for dealing with the problems of limited or minimal-resource households. These can guide policies in addition to shaping project efforts.

(12) The second question concerned *priority research areas*. A number of focuses for research concerning income generation for the poor were considered at the first panel meeting. Fifteen of these are discussed in Annex A. We have not tried to suggest any priorities among them, however, because of our limited understanding of how much knowledge within each focus has already been generated, how much of this has been consolidated, or how much is being utilized within AID. Any setting of priorities would require a more systematic analysis and evaluation than we could provide, and it would require the kind of understanding of "mechanisms" discussed in (3) above which is still lacking.

(13) The panel reviewed the research portfolio of the S&T Office of Rural and Institutional Development, and found some obviously important contributions to the knowledge base for increasing income for the poor, such as the linkage between microenterprises and poor households, shown by the recently completed PISCES project. Some projects, it should be said, were not particularly focused on or sensitive to the problems of income generation for the poor, such as the INTERPAKS project which defined success only in terms of aggregate GDP gains in agriculture and which attached no special significance to distinctions among kinds of rural households. A good deal of high

quality work has been done and continues to be done through S&T/RD. We were impressed by how recent are so many of the reports and publications bearing on this subject. This means that many contributions on the knowledge generation front have yet to be consolidated or disseminated within the Agency. We received a report from PPC/PDPR on the research it has underway on this subject, categorized according to the focuses in Annex A. The amount of PPC funding involved is quite modest, but some of this research looks very promising and is included as Annex B, to suggest what small amounts targeted at specific problems might accomplish. We also received a listing of CDIE evaluation reports now in progress. These are summarized in Annex C so the RAC will be aware of this sector of AID "research" activity. Some of the studies appear relevant to income generation for poor households (e.g. 12, 13, 19, 32, 40, 47, 50, 55, 60, and esp. 76 and 77), but employment generation and household analysis do not receive much explicit attention in CDIE studies, reflecting the Agency's limited attention.

(14) On AID's *comparative advantage*, we cannot identify and stress particular topics as might be done for other areas such as health or education research. We have already noted that more than products and findings are needed, as this area requires fashioning new approaches, conceptions and priorities. AID has had some comparative advantage in being able to reorient the whole development enterprise (how other donors and LDC governments use their own resources, not just how it designs and carries out its projects) through sustained research partnership with institutions like Ohio State University on rural savings mobilization or ACCION on micro-enterprises. (Reference was also made above to Michigan State University's work on small-scale enterprises, and note was made in the RAC meeting of Cornell University's contributions on the subject of participation.) AID probably does not have comparative advantage in commissioning "targeted" or "spot" research because it has stretched its technical staff so thinly. While it has many very capable and professionally qualified personnel, they are so beset with administrative tasks that they have little time for substantive engagement in research planning and management. This speaks in favor of developing and maintaining on-going linkages with research institutions that are able, with AID support, to be on the cutting edge.\*

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\*The Panel wished to remind AID of the need to have and maintain some of its own high-quality "in-house" research capacity in order to make good use of external research. Just as we now know that LDCs cannot take

(15) On the *current portfolio*, we can say that it is considerably broader and richer than the Agency is now utilizing. Also, as noted above, many of the relevant studies supported by AID are of quite recent vintage. AID has been notoriously poor at synthesizing and crystallizing its experience and learning to guide its and others allocation and implementation decisions. In addition to research supported by S&T and PPC, noted above, the regional bureaus respectively are funding substantial research efforts which we could not begin to assess because they are so far-flung. But we suspect that their scope and variety would confirm our opening observation, that this area is one where there is little coherence conceptually or cumulativeness theoretically. This prompts us to suggest that the Agency give priority to consolidation of its knowledge base for work on income generation, with a specific proposal in (17) below.

(16) On *criteria of success*, the evaluation of progress in income generation, which looks like a very concrete objective, is complicated by the considerations mentioned in (5) above -- sustainability, economic efficiency, environmental impact, and social benefit. *One priority for AID which was evident from our discussions was development of valid, reliable and low-cost measures of income improvement*. Indicators should be devised and used in such a way, however, that AID know now only whether an impact has been achieved but so to produce some understanding of why. The panel also noted that the current enthusiasm for "quick and dirty" studies presents special methodological problems concerning income generation. Whenever variables are as *interdependent* as they are in this area, even small errors in measurement can produce some great distortions or nullities when the data are subjected to analysis. We would not suggest that only long-term, in-depth studies are useful, but we would caution against quick and superficial data gathering and assessment.

(17) The Panel would like to suggest that AID apply to this subject of income generation for the poor majority the Spring Review format it used previously so successfully to give coherence and direction to efforts on land

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full advantage of research generated at international agricultural research centers without some substantial research capacity (manpower and institutions) of their own, AID cannot expect to make real contributions in the science and technology area without having and utilizing top professional talent of its own. It often has but does not utilize such talent in knowledge generating, consolidating and utilizing ways.

reform and small farmer credit. This would provide an internal mechanism for getting AID staff talking to one another about what they think they already know, to draw conclusions of policy and project relevance from the current knowledge base. Country papers could pull together country-specific data and evaluation concerning the status quo, any identifiable trends, innovative programs, policy barriers, etc. Analytical papers could be commissioned within the Agency and from outside to try to develop the conceptual and theoretical integration called for in (3) above. If the Agency is serious about this priority, it could organize a review within one year. Because there is broad agreement on the importance of this objective, across bureaus and missions within AID but also between the branches of government and even political parties, there should be no objections to consolidating as well as deepening and disseminating knowledge on this subject.

R.A.C. PANEL REPORT ON INCOME GENERATION FOR POOR MAJORITY**Annex A****Knowledge Needs for Income Generation for the Poor Majority**

The Panel did not approach its assignment as including the preparation of a "research agenda" for AID on this redefined and re-emphasized priority of the Agency. However, in the course of Panel discussions, a variety of knowledge needs were identified, some of which are currently being addressed more adequately than others by AID. The Panel could not evaluate the extent and adequacy of AID-supported activities for knowledge generation/consolidation in all these areas, obviously. We are presenting our analytical description of knowledge needs with the hope that it can help AID assess and redirect its research efforts in support of more effective policies and projects for income generation for the poor majority.

1. **Linkages with Other Key Problem Areas.** One need is to understand better the *interactions* between (a) income generation, on the one hand, and (b) reducing hunger (through increased agricultural production, including interactions with conserving the natural resource base and developing energy sources), (c) improving health, (d) extending education, and (e) slowing population growth. Since most of the poor lack or have little access to land and must rely primarily upon their labor for earning income, attention to these linkages is crucial.
2. **Household Accumulation of Assets.** One of the main ways of raising the productivity of households' labor is to enhance their control over complementary resources. Various types of "access" are important and are discussed separately below. But there is also the general problems of how to help poor households enhance and secure their asset position, which includes improvements in education, health and nutrition, also in household technologies such as food processing. Family cycles of improvement and decline (through deaths, droughts, debts and other catastrophes) should be better understood so proper "safety nets" can be provided.

What policy and institutional instruments can achieve a "ratchet effect" for upward movement toward greater household security as well as productivity?

3. **Interrelationships among Factor Markets.** There is some research on this for Asia but practically none for Africa and Latin America. We know that households given access to land through land reform, for example, may get little benefit if they lose much of the value of their production when they sell their produce at disadvantageous prices to a state monopoly or private trader, or if they become saddled with debt. If redistributing access to land through land reform is impossible politically, many not changes in other factor markets have compensatory effects? How can enhancing labor's productivity through skill upgrading or by raising its bargaining power through policy and institutional reforms increase the benefits from what limited access to land the poor have? The tradeoffs between and linkages among land, labor, capital, product and other markets as they affect income streams should be better mapped for varying economic, social and political conditions.
4. **Labor Market Segmentation.** In LDCs particularly, we often find that the returns to labor are differentiated not necessarily by people's level of skill and productivity but more by their geographic mobility, ethnic, economic or social class, land tenure status and other characteristics. To increase and secure income streams, we need to understand better how labor market dynamics operate in LDC environments so that policies providing the best possible returns for families' labor can be promoted. Economic efficiency can be enhanced if employers have more incentive to put labor to its best possible use, since in segmented labor markets, people's potential gains in productivity tend to be ignored and left undeveloped.
5. **Migration and Labor Mobility.** Beyond the question of segmentation, many other issues need to be better understood to make the sale of labor more beneficial for poor households and to the economy at large. We know much too little, for example, about the level, pattern and net benefits of remittances between or among households, for example. To what extent should workers be moving to jobs or vice versa in LDCs? Efforts to promote rural industrial

development have had limited success, but the few successes can give policy guidance. What information, training, lodging and other requirements are there for beneficial mobility of labor? What legislation would be supportive? We should also know more about the possibly negative effects on families and communities of labor migration. Before policy makers start trying to increase labor mobility, they should know more about alternatives and consequences.

6. **Access to Credit.** Some of the most promising programs now having beneficial effects on the incomes of the poor give them access to credit on a group basis, with a savings as well as a loan component (e.g. Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, SFDP in Nepal, the Rural Savings Movement in Zimbabwe, the Credit Union League in Cameroon). Such programs, their structure and strategy, including the use of group promoters (catalyst agents), could be studied to understand better how such programs can be extended.

7. **Marketing Arrangements.** Marketing margins are often several times higher in Africa than in Asia. What accounts for this difference, and how does it affect the income of the poor? Could making markets more efficient benefit the poor, through improvements in infrastructure, increasing the volume and scale of trade, and reduced government interference in markets)? "Streamlining" marketing could lower prices paid by the poor and increase the prices they get for their commodities, having a beneficial income effect. On the other hand, there could be negative effects which were not anticipated. The basic policy issue to resolve is how, and by whom, shall the risks involved in marketing be shared?

Not all markets need to look like the Chicago futures market. Building on "indigenous" marketing systems may be a feasible and desirable option. The role of government in marketing should be limited to what can really help the poor (e.g. an efficient parallel state system may promote competition and counter local monopolies). While producer marketing enterprises could increase competition and efficiency, retaining a greater share of value in producers' hands, what are the conditions for their successful development?

8. **Access to Private and Common Property.** The effects on the poor of privatizing common property (area available for agriculture, forests, grazing land, etc.) should be better known. How to maintain the productivity and benefits of common property, which many poor households rely on, can be studied, as well as the means of ensuring that privatization does not disadvantage the poor, whose lack of education makes them vulnerable to legal manipulations. Trying to ensure access to land through tenancy or other reforms has sometimes left poor households worse off in terms of income and security. How such efforts can be made more effective warrants investigation. (Some of these issues are covered under S&T/RD's current research on natural resource analysis and management.) Such problems present themselves quite differently in Asia, Africa and Latin America, so a good deal of empirical work, not just deductive modelling, is needed.

9. **Access to Goods and Services.** There is a general problem of ensuring access of poor households to goods and services, including but going beyond credit and marketing, discussed already (7). With regard to agriculture, there is always the matter of production inputs, but other things are also needed such as legal services, health services, housing, etc. A strategy of enhancing the income streams of poor households would emphasize the private and voluntary sectors, but there is also need to ensure effective access to public services and to make those services as low-cost and efficient as possible. (Some of these concerns are being addressed already by S&T/RD's work on decentralization and public management.) One of the the means of enhancing income generation for the poor most readily within LDC governments' means may be to improve the efficiency and accessibility of service delivery systems.

10. **Agricultural Research and Development.** While some of the concerns we could point to here were addressed under (1) above, we would call attention to the importance of examining agricultural research priorities and development strategies for their impacts on income generation for the poor majority. We see in the Philippines, for example, the income effects of emphasizing sugar production over, say, vegetables.

(a) Choices to be made between marketed and own-consumption crops, or between food and non-food crops, are necessarily country-specific. But they should aim at income as well as production effects. The knowledge base for making country-specific choices in terms of their impact on income generation for the poor is rather weak.

(b) A general observation is that some income opportunities for the poor have been forgone by the emphasis in most agricultural research on field crops. More attention to tree crops (where land tenure issues can be resolved in favor of the poor) and to animals, particularly small stock and poultry (which often do not raise land tenure issues) would be part of an agricultural research strategy to raise incomes for poor households.

(c) Any decision to promote export crops is particularly significant. It may open up welcome access to purchasing power for the poor but it can also increase the vulnerability of those who can least afford it.

11. **Effects of Economic Policies.** There are a great many policies which have unknown or poorly understood effects on poor households, such as having an overvalued foreign exchange rate. Most research on agricultural price policy, for example, has focused on production effects, price-responsiveness of farmers, cross-elasticities of supply, etc. Yet we are increasingly aware that poor agricultural households may be purchasers more than producers of agricultural commodities. Raising producer prices for basic staples can thus have a drastic effect on poor households. This does not mean that realignment of prices is not warranted, but it does mean we should know more about the total effects of agricultural policies. Having a high support price may lead to more production which then gets stored by the government and rots in warehouses rather than reach needy consumers. (This was reported to have happened in one African country while death rates due to starvation in one region of that country were markedly increasing.)

12. **Non-Agricultural Enterprises.** Promoting these has been seen as the best way of increasing income for the poor, apart from achieving more rapid agricultural development. However, measures like building industrial estates or giving subsidies have not been

very effective. This element of strategy is important even if one emphasizes agriculture as the "engine" of growth because unless the poor have more capacity to provide goods and services outside of agriculture, the income generated within agriculture will be left to the rural areas. Fortunately, there is a growing body of research on employment and enterprise development which has emphasized microenterprises which are practically coterminous with households in LDCs. A start has thus been made on needed knowledge generation in this area, but more should be known so that policies and programs can make the most of these opportunities. Their growth is closely linked to agricultural development, we know, but what can be done other than treat NAEs as the result of derived demand from the agricultural sector? We suspect there needs to be a more dense and varied network of local institutions developed to make NAEs viable and dynamic.

13. **Public Works.** A common short-term strategy to increase the incomes of the poor has been to undertake public works. By themselves, these programs have little sustained impact on the income streams of poor households. Indeed, they may benefit mostly the richer households whose land assets or the productivity thereof are enhanced by having roads, irrigation, etc., as documented in the case of Bangladesh. Nevertheless, these programs have the potential to create or enhance assets that produce new income streams for the poor. The planning and management of public works in a decentralized and participatory manner may contribute to broader spread of benefits. Some good research has been done on this subject, but it needs to be integrated and any gaps identified should be filled in in order to offer better policy guidance on how such investments can be made to bolster better the incomes of poor households.

14. **Rural-Urban Linkages.** While a majority of poor households are in rural areas, the "membrane" between rural and urban areas is very thin and elastic. Strategies for income generation for the poor majority should take a "non-sectoral" view since the poor utilize opportunities in either or both rural and urban sectors as best they can. For example, rural families send their children from villages to cities, and vice versa, for the sake of education, income earning or

simply sustenance. The fact (but almost never the amount) of urban-to-rural remittances is well-known, and there are unmeasured flows of food the other direction. We know too little about the "push" and "pull" effects that mobilize migration in either direction. We should also look with more interest on part-time farming as a household strategy, though it is usually looked down upon as evading the "law" of specialization. Depending on what objectives are being optimized, this may be in fact an "efficient" solution to household requirements.

15. **Rural Quality of Life.** The decline in rural "quality of life" in LDCs should be of more concern to governments. By the end of this century, many rural sectors may be depopulated due to rural "push" more than urban "pull," with the remaining labor force not sufficiently skilled or motivated to grow enough food to feed urban populations efficiently even if adequate land and technology are available. This would have disastrous effects on income streams for both urban and rural households. Non-monetary income (e.g. status and amenities) may need to be considered alongside money incomes if balanced economic growth is to be attained. Investing in the improvement and maintenance of rural quality of life should not be seen only as "consumption" but as having important "production" implications.

A N N E X    B

PPC/PDPR Research Activities  
Related to Income Generation

[Activities are arranged according to the closest approximation to the RAC's recommendations on research topics contributing to income generation for the poor majority.]

1. Linkages with Other Key Problem Areas

Population Growth, Renewable Resources and Environmental Policies in Africa (930-0068) - Grants to research linkages between fertility and environmental impacts. LOP \$215,000.

Forestry Policy Study (930-0077) - Partial funding for study of "Economic Policy Opportunities to Slow Rate of Tropical Deforestation." PDPR contribution: \$29,000.

2. Household Accumulation of Assets

Individual and Family Choices for Quality Child Development (multiple project numbers) - Research on determinants of individual and family behavioral choices that can promote quality child development in low-income communities in developing country settings. LOP \$297,000.

3. Linkages with Other Key Problem Areas/Household Accumulation of Assets/Rural Quality of Life

The Impact of Agricultural Commercialization on Nutrition (930-0091 & 0082) - Research to determine impacts of the switch from semi-subsistence agricultural production to more market-oriented agriculture on household economics and intrahousehold allocation of resources. Approximate LOP \$700,000.

4. Interrelationships Among Factor Markets

Rural Land Tenure, Credit Markets and Agricultural Investment in Sub-Saharan Africa (930-0091) - Research on access to markets in land and credit and the impact of that access on investment in agricultural productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa. LOP \$240,000.

5. Labor Market Segmentation

Key Employment Issues (930-0092) - Research on employment issues that should be addressed in a privatization decision, and administrative steps that should be adopted to ensure employment problems are identified and solved. LOP \$9,980.

6. Access to Credit

Selected Policy Issues Related to Development of New Financial Instruments (930-0092) - Study to look at a variety of issues and approaches related to the development of new financial instruments (including term lending) in LDCs. LOP \$9,997.

Tax Policy Reform and Capital Market Development (930-0092) - Study to look at a variety of issues and approaches related to development of proper tax policies for capital market development. LOP \$9,989.

LDCs Weak Financial Markets - Privatization (930-0092) - Research on issues and approaches related to easing financial problems associated with privatization in LDCs with weak financial markets and indigenous capital scarcity. LOP \$9,997.

7. Access to Credit/Access to Goods and Services

LDC Financial Markets and Privatization (930-0092) - Research on issues concerned with LDC financial markets and their roles in fostering privatization and economic growth. LOP \$9,972.

8. Access to Private and Common Property

Agrarian Structure (930-0091) - Research on agrarian structure leading to a computer simulation model to be used in policy dialogue with LDCs on efficient allocation of land, labor and capital in the agriculture sector. LOP \$51,000.

Agricultural Land Revenue and Utilization for Development (930-0091) - Study examining the extent to which there is a relationship between agricultural land taxation and utilization of agricultural land, especially in low-income developing countries. LOP \$75,000.

The Economics of Natural Resource Management (930-0077) - Preparation of background paper describing and assessing the roles played by public and private institutions in the management of the natural resource base. LOP \$10,000.

9. Access to Goods and Services

Immunization Costs and Coverage (930-0082) - Contribution to S&T research activity. PDPR Contribution: \$100,000.

Education Planning and Allocation Criteria (930-0089) - Review of literature and case evidence, development of a typology or taxonomy of finance and administration options and discussion in terms of administrative and financial feasibility in different contexts. LOP \$50,000.

The Economic Impact of Fertility Planning: A Case Study (930-0068) - Case study of the economic impact of family planning in Thailand. PDPR Contribution: \$130,000.

10. Agricultural Research and Development

Food Self-Reliance (930-0091) - Design of a manual activity to help policy analysts measure profitability, comparative advantage and effects of policy reform on agricultural systems of developing countries. Follows on initial research funded in FY 1985. LOP \$60,000.

Regenerative Agriculture (930-0091) - Strengthening grant for small research activities to Rodale Institute on low-resource agriculture. LOP \$40,000.

11. Rural Quality of Life

Socioeconomic Impacts of Macroeconomic Reform Programs (930-0092) - Research on country responses to adjustment problems, their impacts on different socioeconomic strata and steps that can be taken to ameliorate negative impacts. LOP not yet determined - Phase I approx \$125,000.

## ANNEX C

### C.D.I.E. EVALUATION REPORTS IN PROCESS (revised 4/23/87)

#### AGRICULTURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

1. Malawi: Bunda Agricultural College at the Crossroads
2. Cameroon: Farmers, Extension Agents, Students and Professors: Njala
3. Review of the Impact of AID Assistance to Three Nigerian Universities
4. Morocco: The Hassan II Institute of Agriculture and Veterinary  
Medicine: Institutional Development and International Partnership
5. Mexico: Case Study of the Post-Graduate College at Chapingo
6. Evaluation of Higher Agricultural Education in the Dominican Republic
7. Evaluation of Higher Agricultural Education in Brazil
8. Evaluation of Higher Agricultural Education in India
9. Evaluation of Higher Agricultural Education in Indonesia
10. Evaluation of Higher Agricultural Education in Thailand

#### AGRICULTURE

11. AID's Experience with Integrated Rural Development
12. Credit Programs for Small Farmers: AID's Experience and Issues
13. Synthesis of AID's Experience in Agricultural Extension Projects
14. Survey of Non-AID Literature on Small Farmer Perspectives
15. Study of Small Farmer Perspectives on Agricultural Development  
Interventions in Northeast Thailand

#### HEALTH

16. Health Sustainability in Africa: An Evaluation of the Factors of Sustainability in the Gambia Mass Media and Health Practices Project
17. Health Sustainability in Africa: An Evaluation of the Factors of Sustainability in the Lesotho Rural Health Development Project
18. Synthesis of the Factors of Sustainability in AID Health Projects
19. Issues of Health Impact Sustainability
20. AID's Experience in Health: Review of Seven Health Project Evaluations
21. Sustainability of U.S. Supported Health Programs in Honduras
22. Colombia: Analysis of the Promotora Health and Nutrition Program
23. Swaziland Health Manpower Training Project: Dynamism Challenges  
Dysfunction
24. Assistance Approach for the Evaluation of Health Programs.

#### PARTICIPANT TRAINING

25. Human Capital Development in the Social Sciences: Experience from Asia
26. Evaluation of the Impact of AID Participant Training in the Zaire Ministry of Agriculture.
27. Impact Evaluation of Participant Training in Nepal.
28. Impact Evaluation of Participant Training in Indonesia.
29. Impact Evaluation of Participant Training in Kenya.

#### TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

30. Family of the Future: Contraceptive Social Marketing
31. Mass Media and Health Practices Project: The Honduras Program.
32. Northeast Brazil Agricultural Marketing Project: Success but Confined Impact
33. The Case of Costa Rican Soybean Projection and Low-Cost Extrusion Cooking Plant.
34. Djibouti Fisheries Development Project: Technology Transfer Impact Evaluation
35. The Transfer of Marketing Technology by AID
36. USAID's Low-Cost Extrusion Cooking Technology Transfer Workshop

#### FOOD ASSISTANCE

37. Negotiating and Programming Food Aid: A Review of Successes
- 38-40. Evaluation of the African Emergency Food Assistance Program in 1984-86 (Chad, Sudan, Mali)

#### NON-PROJECT ASSISTANCE

41. Design Issues in Policy Reform Programs.
42. Donor Experience with Non-Project Assistance.
43. Case Studies of AID Policy Reform Programs.
44. Non-Project Aid: Emerging Issues.
45. Non-Project Aid: Conceptual Framework.
46. AID's Experience in Achieving Policy Reform via Non-Project Assistance: Performance, Lessons and Issues.

#### EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

47. AID Experience with Selected Employment Generation Projects.

#### DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

48. Financial Aspects of Development Management.

#### WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

49. Women in Development: AID's Experience, Vol. I: Synthesis Paper.
50. Women in Development Program Evaluation Report, Field Studies.

#### ENVIRONMENT

51. Environmental Impact of AID Development Projects.
52. AID Experience with Agro-Forestry.
53. AID's Development Programs and Biological Diversity.

#### DECENTRALIZATION

54. Evaluation of the Peru Decentralization Project.
55. Synthesis of AID's Experience with Decentralization Projects: Goals, Performance and Issues.

#### OTHER EVALUATION REVIEWS

56. Retrospective Assessment of 25 Years of AID Development Efforts.
57. Review of AID Evaluation Reports for FY 1985-86 for Issues of Implementation Problems, Sustainability, Women in Development Environmental Impact.
58. Assessment of AID Experience with Three Cross-Cutting Issues: Sustainability, Environment, and Women in Development.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

59. The Private Sector Corporation of the Philippines.
60. Small-Scale Enterprise Development.

#### POPULATION

61. Assessment of the Family Planning Hit Record.
62. Recent Experience with New Approaches to Contraceptive Social Marketing.

#### EVALUATION AND DATA COLLECTION METHODS

63. Evaluation Synthesis Methods and Procedures.
64. Evaluation Methodology for Non-Project Assistance.
65. Manager's Guide to Rapid Low-Cost Data Collection Methods.
66. A Guide to Conducting Group Interview.
67. AID Evaluation Handbook.
68. Guidelines for Data Collection, Monitoring and Evaluation Plans for Asia and Near East Bureau Projects.

69. Data Collection Guidance for the Consideration of Gender Issues in AID Project Design, Implementation and Evaluation.
70. Assessment of the AID Logical Framework in the 1980s.
71. Issues in the Design of Monitoring and Evaluation Units for Projects.
72. Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for Sector Programs.
73. A Guide to Evaluation Practice in AID.
74. Guidelines for the Choice and Use of Intermediate Indicators.
75. **Guidelines for the Evaluation of AID Research Projects.**

#### INTRAHOUSEHOLD RESOURCE ALLOCATION

76. The Internal Dynamics of Households: A Critical Factor in Development Policy.
77. Intrahousehold Allocation of Resources and Roles: An Annotated Bibliography of the Methodological and Empirical Literature.